

1st Interim Report, Contract No. N68171-95-C-9105

Title: Isodisperse Telechelic Polymers and their Polyurethane Derivatives.

Sample preparation.

In the first part of the Contract, three HTPBD samples have been prepared, characterized by the following molecular weights:

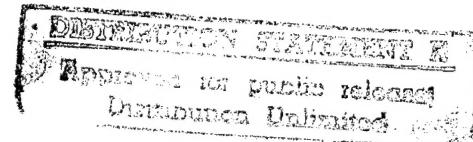
|        |  |
|--------|--|
| No. 1. | Nominal: $\bar{M}_n = 3000$                              |
|        | Experimental: $\bar{M}_n = 3250$                         |
|        | Polydispersity: $\bar{M}_w/\bar{M}_n = 6460/3250 = 1.98$ |
| No. 2. | Nominal: $\bar{M}_n = 2000$                              |
|        | Experimental: $\bar{M}_n = 1870$                         |
|        | Polydispersity: $\bar{M}_w/\bar{M}_n = 3030/1870 = 1.62$ |
| No. 3. | Nominal: $\bar{M}_n = 5000$                              |
|        | Experimental: $\bar{M}_n = 5230$                         |
|        | Polydispersity: $\bar{M}_w/\bar{M}_n = 9022/5260 = 1.72$ |

Although the polydispersities of the samples are slightly different, they are within the limits given in our US Patent ( $\bar{M}_w/\bar{M}_n = 1.5$  to  $2.0$ ). Due to the different molecular weights, every sample was prepared with a somewhat different polymerization recipe, the details were given in our previous 1st Interim Report (September 28, 1995, Contract No. N68171-95-C-9086). The No. 1. sample was handed personally by Prof. F. Tüdös to dr. G. Hagnauer on July 6, this year, in Watertown. The No. 2. and No. 3. samples were sent by air mail on October 13, this year. The structures of the samples were characterized by FT-IR,  $^1H$ -NMR and GPC investigations. The measurements are given graphically, their evaluations are summarized in the Table 1.

The  $^1H$ -NMR spectra of the samples were recorded by a Varian 400 type instrument.

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Figures 2-4 show the  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectra of the samples HTPBD-2000, HTPBD-3000 and HTPBD-5000. All the three spectra consist of three regions. The aliphatic  $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH-CH}_2$  and  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH-CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$  protons appear at 1.0-2.2 ppm. The peaks appearing in the range 3.7-4.1 ppm correspond to the protons of  $-\text{CH}_2-$  and  $-\text{CH}$  groups adjacent to the chain-end  $-\text{OH}$  groups. The peaks characteristic to protons of unsaturated  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH-}$  and  $-\text{CH}=\text{C-}$  groups formed from 1,4 and 1,2 linkages in the repeating units of polybutadiene appear at 4.9-5.5 ppm. The ratio of integrals of the peaks belonging to the protons of these both groups gives the ratio of butadiene units built in to the polymers with 1,2 and 1,4 linkages. According to the calculations, one 1,2 linkage falls to about five 1,4 linkages (see Table 1.).

Table 1. Microstrucure of HTPBD samples based on FT-IR and  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  measurements

| Sample | Microstructure by |              |                |                  |          |                   |  |
|--------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|----------|-------------------|--|
|        | FT-IR (Fig.1.)    |              |                | $^1\text{H-NMR}$ |          |                   |  |
|        | 1,2 bond          | 1,4 bond cis | 1,4 bond trans | 1,2 bond         | 1,4 bond | Figure,<br>HTPBD- |  |
|        | %                 |              |                | %                |          |                   |  |
| 1      | 13                | 53           | 34             | 17.8             | 82.2     | -3000             |  |
| 2      | 13                | 54           | 33             | 16.6             | 83.4     | -2000             |  |
| 3      | 13                | 54           | 33             | 16.9             | 83.1     | -5000             |  |

Owing to the combined initiation and to the combination of 1,2- and 1,4- units formed during chain propagation, the NMR can distinguish three OH structures at the chain-end:

|   | Chemical shift: |
|---|-----------------|
| a) HO-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> -C(CH <sub>3</sub> )-CH <sub>2</sub> -CH=CH-CH <sub>2</sub> ~ | 3.71 ppm        |
| b) HO-CH <sub>2</sub> -CH=CH-CH <sub>2</sub> ~  | 4.08 ppm        |
| c) HO-CH <sub>2</sub> -CH(CH <sub>2</sub> )~  | 4.42 ppm        |

Molecular weight distribution was estimated by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) method using Waters basic equipment: pump model 510, injector model U6K and a set of four chromatographic columns packed with crosslinked polystyrene gel, ("ultrastyragel") of particle size less than 10 microns and pore size of 10E3, 10E2, 100 and 50nm. The molecular weight distributions are given graphically.

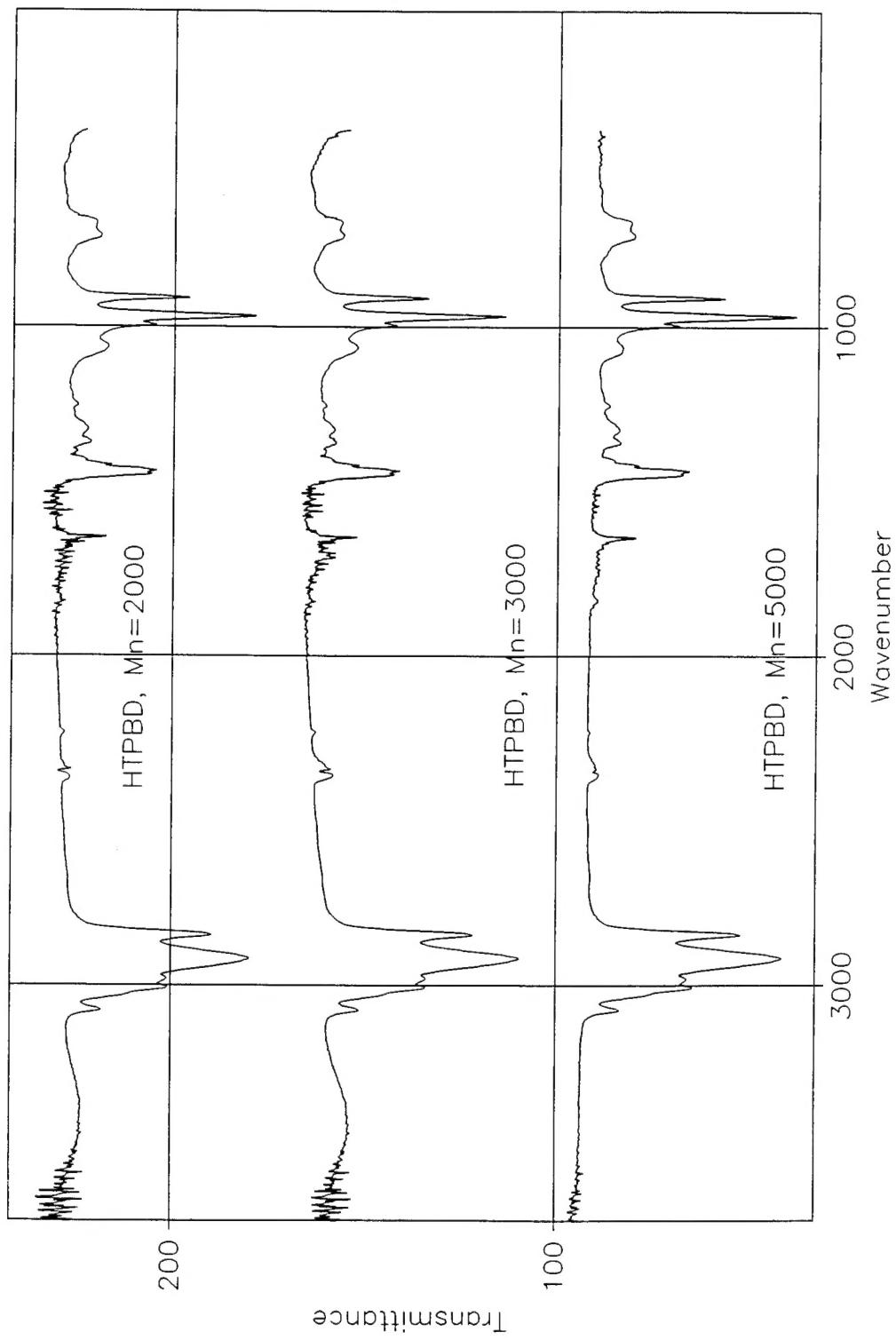
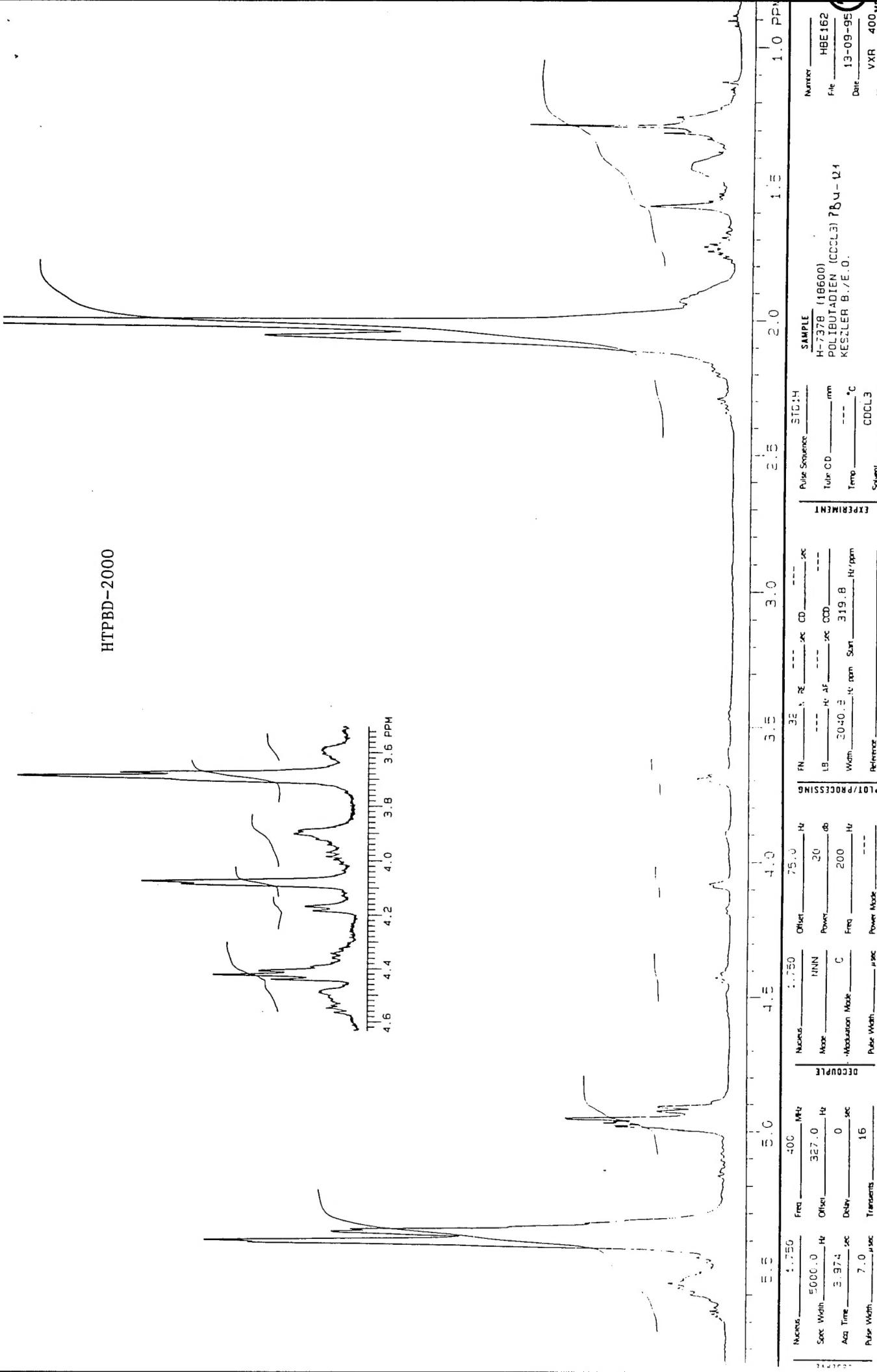
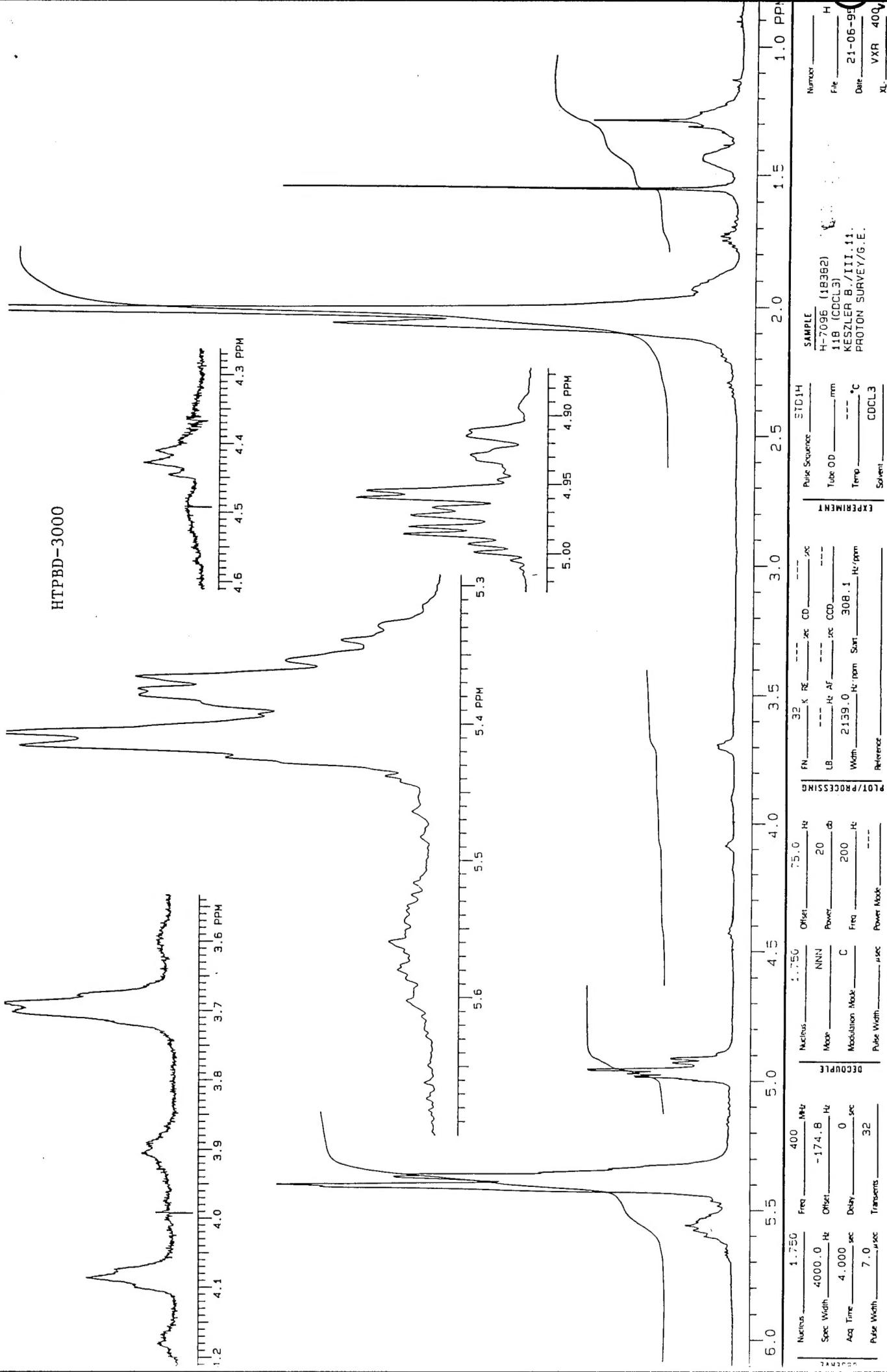


Figure 1. FT-IR spectra of polybutadiene diol samples.

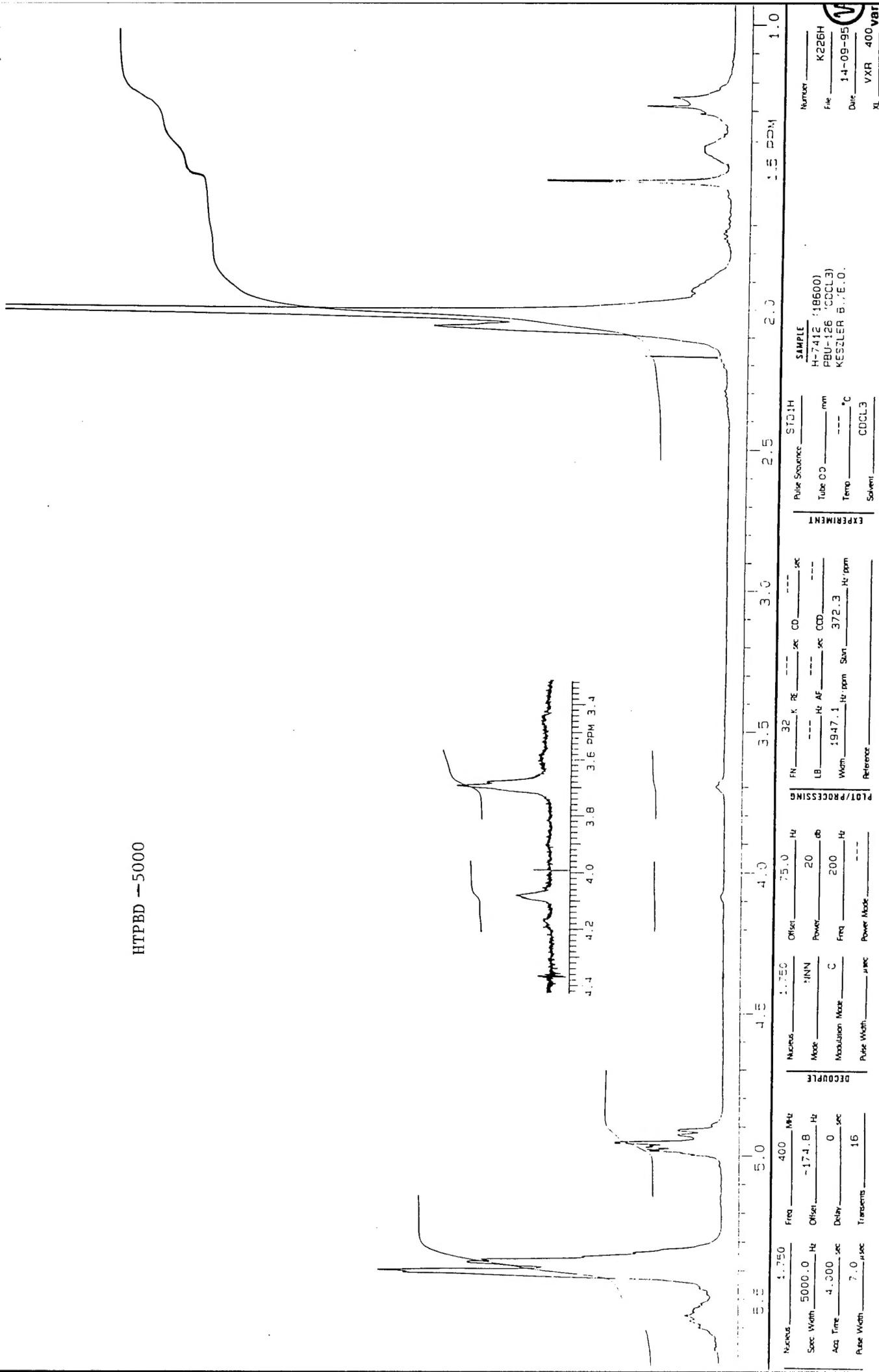
HTPB-D-2000



## HTPBD-3000



HTPBD - 5000



VIISCOTEK CORP. UCAL 4.05  
FILENAME: Pb120d RUN ID: 95/146 Poli but.

ENDED: 06/14/95 13:52  
Molecular Weight Distribution

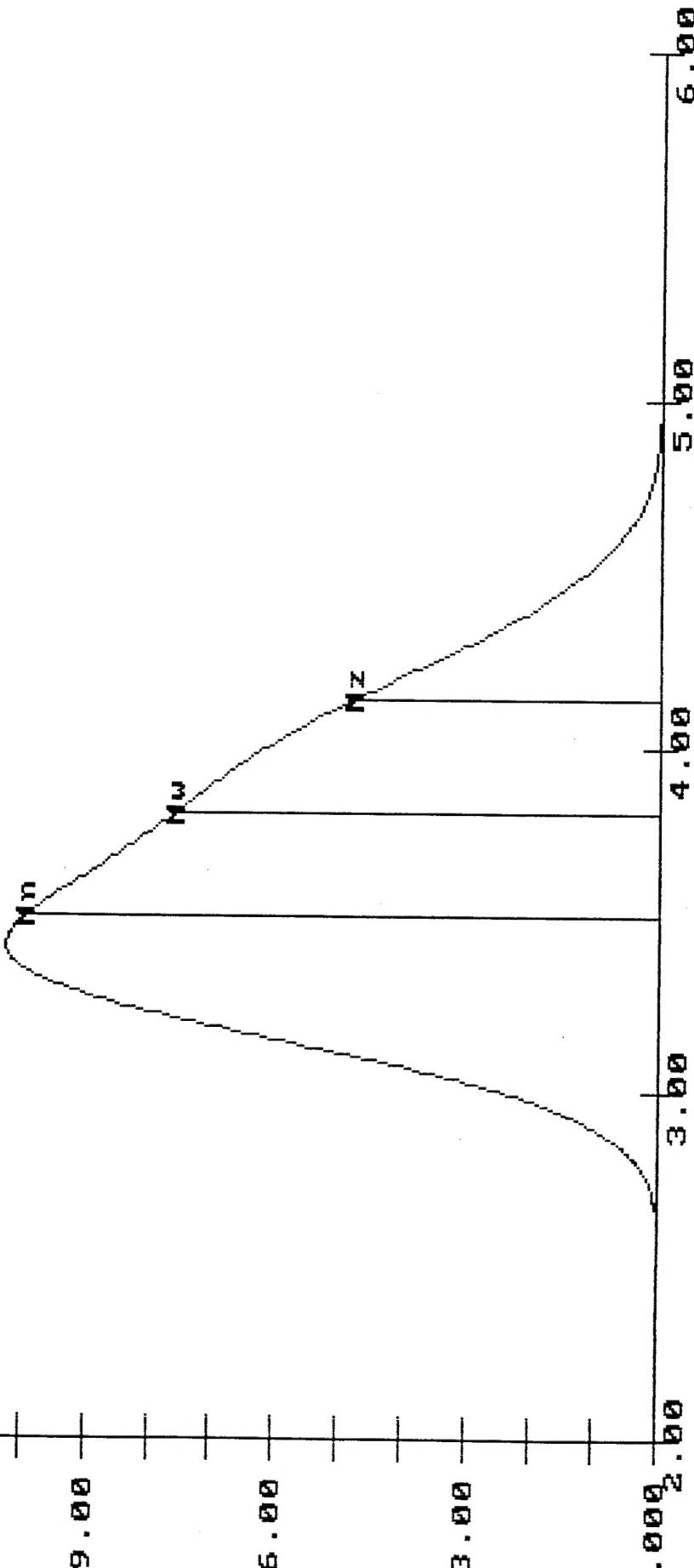
Mn = 3.24E3

Mw = 6.45E3

Mz = 1.38E4

T-OTX

(M501) M



T NC M

UVISCOTEK CORP. UCAL 4.05

FILENAME: PB121f0 RUN ID: 95/166 POLIBUT. FOTERMEK. 121

$M_n = 1.88 \times 10^3$

$M_w = 3.03 \times 10^3$

$M_z = 4.96 \times 10^3$

ENDED: 06/22/95 10:44

MOLECULAR WEIGHT DISTRIBUTION

12.0

15.0

T-GTX

9.00

(M<sub>w</sub> 1) g

6.00

3.00

.0002.00

3.00 4.00 5.00

6.00

T.GC M

VIISCOTEK CORP. UCAL 4.05  
FILENAME: 5Ka RUN ID: 95/272 Poli but - 5Ka

ENDED: 10/05/95 15:02  
Molecular Weight Distribution

$M_n = 5.26 \times 10^3$

$M_w = 9.02 \times 10^3$

$M_z = 1.57 \times 10^4$

12.0

10.0

8.0

6.0

4.0

2.0

0.0

T-GT x

(M<sub>w</sub>/M<sub>n</sub>)<sup>0.5</sup>

0.002 0.00

3.00

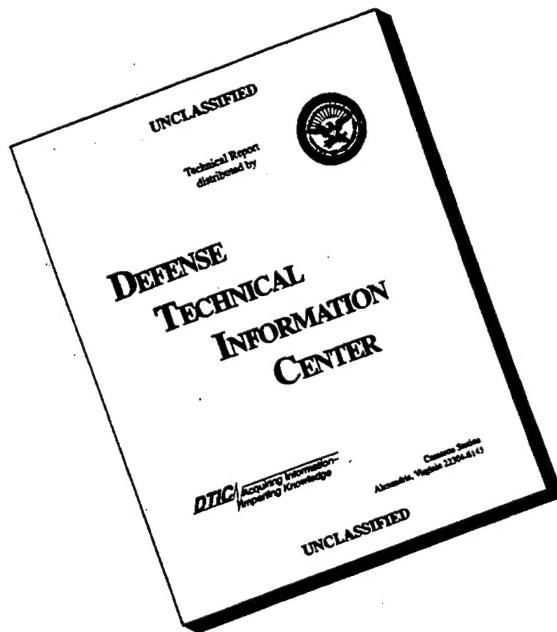
4.00

5.00

6.00

LOG M

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